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· THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevar NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street,

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

The Democratic meeting in Louisiana is only the first rumbling of thunder that will be heard all round the sky before long.

The papers at the national capital which have already selected the next House seem to forget that there will be voting in No-

Missouri Democratic leaders are so scared that they will import a large number Democratic orators to help them keep the rank and file in line.

Governor Peck, having been renominated by the Wisconsin Democrats, he will be defeated by an emphasis which will brand him as the bad boy of the Badger State.

The Vermont returns show that the Populist and Prohibition tickets did not recefve so many votes as in 1890. And yet the former promises great things in the

Did Mr. Bynum put into his text-book for Democratic campaign speakers that speech of his suggesting that British wages be raised 15 per cent. and American wages be lowered to that level?

The Grand Army post in Maysville, Ky. has passed a resolution declaring that it will withdraw from the organization if the National Encampment should indorse the Cleveland pension policy. There is no possibility of such an indersement.

"The Sentinel has always advocated duty on raw sugar." So says the Sentinel. The 40 per cent. tax on raw sugar it now advocates. Such a tax means the the price of sugar shall be 40 per cent. higher than if raw sugar were free Will the Sentine

The Sentinel mentions as evidence of Democratic prosperity the resumption of the glass works at Anderson and that "al! the window-glass factories in the gas belt will be running by the 15th." That is true, and every one of them under a cut of 221/2 per cent. in wages.

One reads in the correspondence of outside papers that the Democratic leaders count upon the joint debates to help them out, not because they expect Captain Myers to stand up to Mr. Owen, but because they expect it will unify the party. That while the rank and file will not attend a Democratic meeting they will go to a joint meeting and there be won back to the straight ticket!

Now that the world has been officially notified of the fact that Indianapolis has the best and fastest race track in the United States, it should also remember that the city is located in the midst of the Indiana bluegrass belt, and is the natura center of a horse-breeding region. Indiana is becoming noted for its fine horses, and when the facts are properly understood its capital ought to become a favorite place for horse training and speeding.

The action of the Memphis grand jury in returning indictments for murder in the first degree against four persons connected with the recent lynching of six negroes nendable and surprising. It is th first time that such an indictment has ever urned in the South, and candon the admission that far too few such have been returned in the North. It indictments shall be followed with the defendants vigorous enough to show a determination to convic them if guilty it will be greatly to th credit of the Memphis authorities.

The action of the Knights of Pythias discarding the German ritual is on nationa and patriotic lines. The question involves something more than a point of society usage and has an important bearing on the population. At a time when many cities are doing away with German instruction in the public schools, and when public sentiment is so clearly in favor of preserving the English language in its purity strange if a society so peculiarly American in its origin, purposes and meth the Knights of Pythias should per the English language. German-Americans ought to be glad of so good an opportunity of increasing their English vocabulary as afforded by the habitual use of the Pythian ritual in English, and while the first effect of the action may be disappointing to them they will be pretty sure, on reflection, to acknowledge its wisdom.

On Monday Maine will vote for Governor, Legislature and members of Congress. It is a State in which the Democracy usually makes a fight, and in which this year inistration has a good many federa! to help it. As is often the case, and the Republicans have had a speaking campaign of but two weeks. While the Republicans are sure to carry the State.

the majority in Maine, as in Vermont, will serve to show the drift of popular sentiment this year. In recent years the vote been as follow:

3,122 2,981 3,732 55,078 67,609 The Republican plurality in September, 1892, was 12,531, which is a fair vote, being presidential year; consequently, any considerable increase of the Republican plurality must be regarded as an indication of popular sentiment. A plurality of nearly-20,000 will be larger than for many years in a September election, and must be regarded as evidence that the tide is running irresistibly toward Republicanism. Maine is one of the States whose industries have been hit hard by the Democratic tariff

MEN WHO REMEMBER BYNUM.

law. It is also in so close proximity to

Canada that it will feel the competition.

Therefore, it is safe to say that the good

news from Maine will not be for the Dem-

Among the employes in manufacturing establishments who sent protests to Mr Bynum against the Wilson bill in December, 1893, were the men and women employed in the Merritt woolen mill. Mr Bynum could not present these petitions in silence, but he felt called upon to write them, as he did other petitioners, an impertinent and insulting letter which he also sent to the Democratic press. In the letter to the people in the Merritt mill, Mr. By num inserted the following:

The printed form of the petition, with blanks to be filled with names of State and postoffice, as well as of the firm in whose employ the petitioners are engaged convinces me that the same was not the voluntary act of those whose names are attached, but the inspiration of those who have long been the recipients of an unjust system of taxation and who, rather than surrender their power to extort contribuare now engaged in the cruel work of threatening their employes with a reducshould the proposed measure become law. The organized effort now being made to intimidate Representatives and drive them from the support of a great principle only demonstrates to what base ends selsh greed will resort to accomplish its ob-

When the above was read at a meeting of the employes a great deal of indignation was expressed. Mr. Willard, who circu lated the petition, said at the meeting that the Merritts had neither suggested the sending of the petition, nor did they see it after it had been signed. He appealed to those present to say whether or not any of them had been urged to sign the petition. Then a free expression of sentiment was made by the employes. "I have worked in this mill twelve years,' said one, "and George Merritt has never threatened me, and I am not his slave.' "I have voted for Bynum," said another, "and Mr. Merritt has known it, and yet he has treated me always as one man another." Charles Bullard said: "Mr. Bynum has insulted us, and for one, I feel that he should be denounced." Charles Kastner said:

If we are slaves, as Bynum says, why have I staid here all these years and never known it? We know something about this tariff question ourseives. We know that then Mr. Merritt has a full trade we have full work and good wages. We know that this is the first year in years that we have

After over twenty expressions of the in port of the above had been given, a committee was appointed to report resolutions to be sent to Mr. Bynum to indicate to him the feeling of the employes regarding his letter. That committee presented the following, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, the employes of eorge Merritt & Co., do hereby most emphatically denounce the letter of Representative W. D. Bynum in reply to our petition to use his influence and vote against the passage of the Wilson bill. We sent in that petition according to our own convictions and denounce his statement as a base insult that it was, in any We are workingmen and women, freeborn American citizens and not slaves as you would brand us, and are working for the

interest and good of ourselves and em-ployers, who are not slave-drivers, and for the United States, and not for foreign and shall use every possible means to have defeated, as, in case it becomes a law, will ruin many industries and result in

less work and a generally lower scale of The fact that this occurrence of last Jancated that the hundreds of workers who sent petitions of this character to Mr. Byto present have not forgotten his gratuitous insults. Hundreds of them wi remember them and take vengeance in the voting booths next November.

SENATOR VILAS AS A FALSIFIER. In his keynote speech, delivered at Milwaukee, Senator Vilas adopted a different line from that of his celebrated cuckoo speech in the Senate. In the latter he attempted to show that Mr. Cleveland was a little the greatest man that had ever trod the earth, while in the Milwaukee speech he undertook to prove that the Republican party is responsible for all the evils that have befallen the country during Mr. Cleveland's administration. In this, as in the other speech, he had to draw largely on his imagination for facts, but as imagination is Senator Vilas's strong point this did not at all embarrass him. The opening state-

ment of his speech was as follows: Forebodings of the present disastrous conditions were apparent in 1884, when resident Arthur sought the help of Hugh McCuiloch, soliciting him to take charge of the treasury Mr. McCulloch replied that the most he could do was to postpone

the evil day until after the close of the Arthur administration. For an ex-Cabinet officer and United States Senator this is pretty bold lying. President Arthur did not seek the nelp of Hugh McCulloch; he simply offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury near the close of his administration, and Mr. Mc-Culloch accepted the position. The statement that he said "the most he could do was to postpone the evil day until after the close of the Arthur administration" without a shadow of proof, and may be magination. The kind of disaster that was threatened during the last year of President Arthur's administration may be inferred from the following extract from the article on United States finances in Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1888

The surplus in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, over and above all accrued liabilities, was about \$103,000,000, It was about \$41,000,000 when the year began. The average monthly surplus has been twice as great during 1888 as during 1887. and the highest amount has been nearly louble the highest aggregate of the proced-

ing year. Public debt statements show that the

was \$375,374,200, and on Jan. 1, 1885, it was \$432,475,176. Yet Senator Vilas says Mr. McCulioch was made Secretary of the Treasury during the last four months Mr. Arthur's administration to stave off disaster!

After showing how Mr. Cleveland had preserved the country from destruction durng his first administration, and how prosperous the closing year of his administration was, Mr. Vilas said:

This was the inheritance of thrift and management the Republicans took from the Democrats when President Harrison as-sumed the presidential office in March, 1889. Never came heir more happily to a rich estate from wise and prudent ancestor. During the first two years of their administration out of the money left them by the prudence of their predecessors the Republicans reduced the public debt \$26,527,-566.10, but even this was less by nearly \$105,000,000 than the reduction by the Democrats. In September, 1891, the four-and-one-half-per-cent, bonds fell due, but there was no money to pay them, and it became necessary to effect an extension of over \$20,000,000, which are still unpaid.

In this statement Senator Vilas dishonestly seeks to create the impression that the total amount of the public debt paid during the Harrison administration was \$26,-527,666,10. As a matter of fact it was reduced \$259,074,200, and the annual interest charge was reduced \$11,684,689. Senator VIlas tries to create the impression that over \$20,000,000 of the four-and-one-half-per-cent. bonds which fell due in September, 1891, were extended because there was no money to pay them. As a matter of fact they were extended because the holders ferred a two-per-cent, rate of interest the cash. If Senator Vilas wished to be accurate and truthful he could have found by reference to the public debt statements that during the Harrison administration there were paid of the four-and-one-halfper-cent. bonds \$137,477,700; of the four-percents., \$121,548,800; of the four-per-cent, refunding certificates, \$47,700; total, \$259,074,-200. This was a reduction of more than 30 per cent. in the debt, whereas the present administration has increased it nearly

THE "INFAMY" TARIFF ACT.

Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York, is the only real Democratic orator in the House representing a Northern State. He is the Democrat of all others whom the Indiana party leaders desired to have come here in October, 1892, and say a word for Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic cause. He voted for the Wilson bill, but he refused to vote for the act which the Sentinel has applied the name "Defiled Bill." Mr. Cockran made a speech before the surrender vote of the House making the Senate bill a Democratic law, in which there are expressions which make plain the Democratic opinion of that measure. Replying to Mr. McMillin's assertion that the Senate bill is better than the Mc-Kinley law he denied that such was the case, and proceeded:

There is a more vital point at issue here; and that is whether the American Con-gress is to legislate, or whether some un-known, unmentioned force can block the wheels of legislation and make the representatives of the people cower in the dust and surrender, they know not to whom. Referring to the speech of Chairman Wil-

son, Mr. Cockran said: Confessing that he has been deserted by those in whose support he has every rea-son to confide, he asks us to record our betrayal of every principle which the House under his leadership has main-

Speaking of the Senators who had said "the Senate bill or none," the New Yorker

We accuse them of treason under our breaths, and now we are invited to make them leaders. We accept their treason as our standard; they are not discredited as much as we are. We are hopelessly discredited, because our cowardice makes our surrender disgraceful.

After declaring that the McKinley lay better measure than the Senate bill because it gives protection equally to all and can be defended by the believers protection, he denounced the present law as one giving "protection in spots." Re ferring to the fact that the Democracy has denounced all protection as "robbery." he said:

We who know what protection really is (robbery) when we give it to a few indi-viduals and deny it to others, or when we bestow it among citizens in unequal proportions, are committing a crime with our eyes wide open. * * Our Representa-tives have fallen prostrate before the frowning wall of special privilege craved leave to make their submission without striking a blow. * * * We are asked to surrender not to poweful reasons, but to some nameless enemy and to debase ourselves before men who act not as a part of the American Congress.

This remarkable speech by a Democrat has for its closing the following sentences: If we are to swallow this obnoxious bill f we are to take to this article of diet which the gentleman from Georgia has described, then in the name of fair play, in the name of propriety, in the name of deand American freedom, let the gentleman West Virginia name the hands we must take the dose, tell us to whom we are surrendering, tell us who they are who constitute the new force in this government to which we are compelled to pay tribute, tell us fully and

which he asks us to take, that we may judge the depth of the infamy into which we are invited to descend, And yet the semocratic papers in this State and the Democratic orators are engaged in trying to make the people believe that it is really a good measure and should be indorsed by the people.

without reserve the character of the action

AN ECHO OF THE GREAT STRIKE. The trial of Eugene V. Debs and other officials of the American Railway Union for contempt of court does not excite much popular interest. It shows how fast we weeks after a strike that tied up the railroad traffic of half the continent and required military force to suppress it, the trial of the leaders should excite less interest than yesterday's horse race or last night's fire. Yet these men are charged may result in settling some very important questions. It is understood that if the case goes against the defendants in the Circuit Court they will appeal to the Supreme Court on grounds that will lead to an adjudication of the mooted question regarding the injunctional powers of federal courts under the interstate-commerce law, and, incidentally, of the rights of labor. Among interstate-commerce law will be attacked on the ground that the enjoining of a crime virtual denial of trial by jury, which is secured by the Constitution. Judge Woods mony, saying he did not see how the pres-

ent case differed from any other contempt

amount of cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1884, | case, but the point was reserved and will

Most of the time of the trial thus far has been consumed in an effort to identify the telegrams sent by and to Debs during the strike. There were 9,000 of these telegrams produced in court, and although Debs's name was signed to most of them. the signature was in type-letter, and it was found almost impossible to trace them to him. Thus far only one in the entire number produced in court has been in his handwriting, and there is a possibility that the government may fail to make technical proof on this point. The real struggle will come in the cross-examination of Debs, when the prosecution will attempt to lay a foundation for a complete demonstration of his connection with all the telegrams to which his name is appended.

The fact that the Sentinel continues to publish comparisons of the prices of sugar a year ago and now, often crediting them o the Journal, forces the conclusion that it counts upon the ignorance and stupidity of its readers and resorts to deceit. The prices which the Journal has taken from the secretary of the Indiana Grocers' Wholesale Association, relating to the present sugar crop, and which are affected by the Democratic tariff, it has not published and will not publish, because they show the increased price, due to a duty of 421/2 per cent. on refined sugar. Here are the New York wholesale figures, which the Sentinel does not give its readers:

Price Price Increase Aug. 25. per cent. June 1. Granulated\$4.00 standard A 3.75

deal gold XC These are the brands in general use. The wholesale price has advanced more than one-quarter, yet the Sentinel dare not make that statement, but seeks to make its readers believe that adding 40 per cent. to the cost of raw sugar will not cause an adwhereas twenty-two pounds of granulated sugar were purchased for a dollar in this city June 1, only seventeen pounds can now be got for that money. Here is an increase of 1.34 cents a pound, which is just a fraction short of 30 per cent. Such facts about sugar the Sentinel dare not print. But it cannot fool its readers; they buy sugar, and in buying learn the duplicity of the Senti-

An address was delivered before social science gathering at Saratoga by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, on the relation of American millionaires to social system. Referring to a visit he made to the city of Pullman he said:

I had not been an hour there before I was rified, a brick allegory of the most intense cupidity. Everything there is "facts," as in Dickens's "Hard Times;" everything is toil, everything is gain; there is nothing for usement nor for gayety. Everybody labors for Pullman & Co.; they drink, eat and sleep only for them. "Pull-man" left on me the final impression of a huge mausoleum. Silence, as of death; reigns there; nowhere is there a smiling or a joyous visage; even the flower beds have the air of funeral decorations. In reality this town is nothing but a shop where they make millions.

The speaker seems to have diagnosed the Pullman disease correctly. It was corporate greed and selfishness that left no room for the action of individual liberty or ambition. There is merit in co-operation and something to commend in municipal socialism, but the Pullman experiment embodied all the evils of both systems without any of the redeeming features of either. If its originators ever deluded themselves into the belief that it contained any element of philanthropy or was founded on right social principles there is no longer any justification for the de lusion. The affairs of the town of Pull man should be wound up and the experment of converting men into helpless and hopeless machines should be abandoned.

The fact that no Democratic paper un dertakes to explain the unfortunate re mark of Secretary Myers that "the President is the best friend the soidier has' may be accepted as an indorsement thereof. That excellent Democratic paper, the Durham (N. C.) Globe glories in the expressions of Mr. Cleveland, saying that "the President slapped the dirty beggars, called pensioners, in the face.

"Coal must be put on the free list," says the Democratic State organ, and adds an issue as Democratic tariff tinkers make Neither mine owners, mine operators, miners, manufacturers nor private consumers want free coal in Indiana.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

John D. Rockefeller is said to have given his daughters to understand that they are not to be great heiresses. The bulk of his property will go to a number of public in-

Vermont claims to have the oldest lawyer in New England. He is Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, now in his eighty-fourth year and still actively engaged in the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar

Nearly all the monarchs in Europe have their lives insured. The most notable exception is the Russian Emperor. The companies would not insure him, regarding his chances of long life as being extremely hazardous.

Jennie Finch, who was stolen from her home in Grand Rapids eighteen years ago by gypsies, and who long afterward secured her liberty by accident, has just returned to her brother and sister in the Michigan town. The Common Council of Steinhubel, Si

lesia, has elected, for the protection of the village, a night watchwoman. She is said to be stalwart and resolute and takes a motherly interest in various small boys who are out o' nights. Figaro (of Paris) says there is a distinct, peculiar, unmistakable, irrefutable, charac-

teristic "English smell." "An indistinct mixture of Windsor soap, seasalt, morocco and old boots." The English sniff in reply, and say the answer is soot. At present there are 155 women studying medicine in Paris, of whom only sixteen are natives of France, the largest number being Russians. On the other hand, of

164 women attending the faculty of belles

lettres 141 are French women.

The Countess Cora Slocomb di Brazza Savorgnau is at Newport doing what she can to promote the interests of the Italian lacemakers. She had charge of the Italian Queen's laces at Chicago, and obtained thirty-seven medals out of fifty exhibitors. Mme. Demont-Breton, the painter, was recently enrolled in the Legion of Honor. The only other French woman so honored is Rosa Bonheur. The new member of the

Legion is the daughter of the famous painter Jules Breton, and the wife of the painter Adrien Demont. It is not generally known that when a person falls into the water a common felt hat can be made use of as a life preserver. By placing the hat upon the water, rim down, with the arm around it, pressing it slightly to the breast, it will

bear a man up for hours. M. Deloncle's grand project of constructng for the Paris exposition of 1900 a huge telescope, which will bring the moon within a meter of the earth, is, according to

the Figaro, far from having been dropped. The cost of constructing the gigantic lens which will be required will be defrayed by M. Bischoffsheim, the well-known and

wealthy astronomer People who are disposed to grumble about high prices should be thankful that they do not live in the town of Forty-mile Creek, on the Yukon river, Alaska. The town is the largest in the placer gold mining district, and flour sells for 17 cents a pound, while bacon brings 40 cents, beans are firm at 20 cents, butter is strong at 75 cents, and dried fruit is worth 25 cents a

The center of the earth. As Sancho Panza found it, Was between his donkey's feet And the world revolved around it. We all have little worlds With the point we're on, the center, Whether we're the pompous landlord Or his very humblest renter. Our sorrows are the greatest Our own sayings the most witty, If we could be the mighty lawyer Or the weakling worth no pity. We all have our own trouble But they're heaviest to bear With a mighty lot of people.
When they've nothing nice to wear. -Gas City (Ind.) Journal.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Veterans. "Call him a veteran joke writer? Why, he is not more than twenty years old." "That is so: but his jokes are veterans. all the same."

Unfit for Recognition. Chappie-Deah boy, you are getting nearsighted. Didn't you see Miss Bikes bow to

Chollie-I did, but do you think I can afford to recognize any one whose bloomers bag at the knees?

rain," said the sympathizing gentleman "I always like to see the police have a good time.' "Oh, we didn't git wet," said officer Mc Gobb. "They was plenty of sheds on the ground, and we all got under thim ixcipt

the detectives."

Didn't Know Enough.

"It is too bad your pienic was spoiled by

Fall o' the Year. Along the roads and traveled ways The weeds are limp and dusty. The yaller shoe its glaring hue Has lost and now is rusty. The next year's butterflies have spun Their soft and silken cloisters. And the death rate is growing great Among the helpless oysters. The autumn air, and haze, and smoke Make one symphonic blending, And Wabash chills and doctor's bills Presage the Summer's ending.

OF P. PRIZE MONEY

WASHINGTON UNABLE TO PAY THE WINNERS IN FULL.

And Is Now Trying to Rob the First Indiana Regiment of the \$500 Awarded It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- There threat ens to be some unpleasant features in connection with the payment of the money promised as prizes at the drills at the recent encampment of the Knights of Pythias. It will be remembered that of the prize fund of \$9,000 only about \$6,000 was forthcoming when the prize-winners lined up to receive their awards. They were compelled to accept a portion only of the money they had won, and to accept the assurance of the committee that the balance would soon be forwarded to them. Some of the prizes went to Indiana divisions. The committee seems adverse to paying the \$500 prize awarded to the First Indiana Regiment, Colonel Heiskel commanding. The command had no competitor, the only other division entered withdrawing the day before the contest. The judges awarded the prize to the company as being the only one on the field, but it was developed that the committee does not regard their action as justifiable. It is alleged as an argument against paying the money that the Indiana Knights drilled under the new tactics, which had not been officially promulgated, and on this technic ality the prizes may be withheld. A vigorous debate was had on the matter, and it was finally decided to procure a statement from the judges before making the award. Colonel Heiskel claims that he acted under the orders of the major general in executing the drill, and General Carnahan indorses his defense. The matter has roused considerable feeling, and it is probable that this will be intensified before it is fully settled. The general opinion of the committee, as nearly as can be learned, against paying the prize money. half the prize money has been paid to the different victorious divisions, but the committee is confident that the entire amount will be raised by the end of the month.

The Supreme Lodge is nearing the close of its sessions. A movement was started bone, the founder of the order, who is buried at Utica, N. Y. Washington lodges

will endeavor to raise a fund to purchas the hall which was the birthplace of the The Supreme Lodge to-day set aside the action of the supreme chancellor and major general of the Uniform Rank in dishonor ably dismissing from that rank T. D. Crichton, of Fresno, Cal., on the ground that he had not been given a hearing. Much interest is taken in the case in the West. This action still leaves the case open for the preferring of charges.

Delegate Russie, of Indiana, of the Supreme Lodge, is the only member of the committee appointed to consider the ritual who is opposed to the abolition of the German rite. He was outvoted in committee, however, by four votes, and the consciuent prospect is that the German lodges will be compelled to surrender. The threat made by several of the German lodges to secede rather than abandon their mother tongue seems to be without serious import after all. The Supreme Lodge has, apparently, headed off all attempts at secession by dis satisfied lodges. At the last session of Congress, the order of the Knights of Pythias was quietly given a charter under the laws of the United States. Nothing was thought this national incorporation at the time but it now appears that the step was taken with a view to meeting the very contingency that has now happened in the threats the German lodges. The anti-German element claims and, apparently, with accuracy, that the recent law incorporating the order will prevent any secession of the German knights if they wish to continue in the Pythian order. No lodge, they claim, which refuses to adopt the ritual or any of signs laid down by the Supreme Lodge can adopt the name or the form of the Pythian knighthood. Secession means extinction as a lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias. This shrewd flank movement of the anti-German element has startled the threatening seceders and there consequently, a prospect of surrender. The subject is of deep interestain Indiana and the neighboring States where the Pythian order is strongest and where the Germans form a large and important element of the order. The liquor question in ne order bids fair to be compromised by parring the future admission of liquor dealers into the order and refusing readmission to any member who, after leaving the order engages in the prohibited traffic.

Will Not Pay It. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The local executive committee of the K. of P. encampment to-night decided not to pay the \$500 drill prize awarded to the First Indianapolis battalion, Colonel Heiskeil commanding, because the company did not conform to the drill orders of General Carnahan. Col. Heiskell declares he will carry the matter the Supreme Lodge, and, if necessary to the courts. The Supreme Lodge has adopted the report of the committee on poard of control of the endowment rank, commending that no insurance shall hereafter be paid to beneficiaries of sui-

That Tired Mugwump Feeling.

The fountains of order and of all our sanctities are being poisoned hourly. The very earth, its stability distrusted by us, ms to undolate und skies to grow darker and darker, and the stars by which we used to said are one by one going out. We near in the twilight, ill-omened, a clamor of voices-but al speak different things. We are harassed by inexplicable fears, but no counsels reassure us for more than an instant-a fleeting instant.

THE MANDARIN'S GIFT

HOW BISHOP BOWMAN GOT MONEY ONCE TO BUILD A MISSION.

Interesting Interview with the Senior Methodist Bishop on Affairs in China and Japan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.-Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, who has been spending a few days with relatives here, is very familiar with the Chinese and Japanese dispute. He is one of the fourteen bishops in the M. E. Church in the world, and it fell to his fortune, about twelve years ago, to be sent to China to hold a conference. At that time the M. E. Church held a conference every four years in China, but since then it has grown so that it holds one every year. Bishop Ninde is over there now, and in the past month was to have held a conference in Corea, the seat of the present trouble, but whether he managed to get there or not, because of the trouble by war, Bishop Bowman had not heard. "I stayed in China and Japan," said the Bishop, "four or five months. At that time there was no indication of war between the two countries. My personal experience gave me an insight into the characters of the two peoples, and the fundamental differences. I am under the impression that China will come out successful. It has many times the population of Japan, and its resources are nearly inexhaustible. This, of course, is upon the presumption that the war will settle the matter, but I really believe it will not. I look for a friendly interference on the part of European countries, and I believe by this means everything will be properly adjusted and peace restored. It is decidedly to the interests of Europe to do this, for it has a large commerce with the Oriental nations; this commerce is being badly injured by the war, and if the war continues it will for the time being be ruined. So I believe European nations will take the matter in hand and settle it. The settlement that I look for is that Corea will be given her independence. Here tofore she has been under Chinese rule, and her interests and location are such that a connection longer with the Chin

north of China proper. Japan lies east of it, and across the sea two or three hundred miles. From this geographical position you would think that Corea's position would easily be identified with China's, but this is not so. The people living in the middle and in the south of China constitute the marrow of the kingdom, and they are not in sympathy with those of the north. The Mongollans living to the north have for a century proven a menace to the empire by their continual attacks, and these have made a breach between the two peoples of the same race. The Mongolians have settled in the north of the empire, and have become the dominating people there. They are by many odds the most numerous of the inhabitants of Corea, so the breach between the Chinese proper and the Mongolians has resulted in a difference of terests between the north and south of the country, and, if it continues, promises in time, if it does not now, to break the emthat is too inflexible to be so vast. differences in the habits and customs of the two peoples are not great, but their political relations have caused the trouble. he Japanese are as dissimilar to the Monolians as are the Chinese, but they are riendly to them, because they have never een afforded a reason for being otherwise. Then again, interests of Corea lie as much with Japan as China. While Corea borders China, it is yet many hundreds of miles nto the interior of the empire, and it is much easier to have communication with Japan by sea than the central part of the empire by land. So it is not to the interests of Corea nor to the world to have it bound

empire would not be to the interests of all.

COREAN CHARACTERISTICS.

"Corea is a peninsula bordering on and

when discussing the comparative characters of the Chinese and Japanese Bishop Bowman likened the one to the Germans and the other to the French. "The Chinese," he said, "are a very conservative, slow-going people. It is difficult to get them moving, but, once in action, they have a great momentum and are hard to Their civilization has been the result of a gradual growth for centuries, and the few new movements they do adopt are such as they are positively certain will prove advantageous. On the other hand, the Japanese are enthusiastic, and from nature progressive. They have no venera-tion for the old, and adopt movements be-cause they are new. They are the people of all the East that are given to experi-ment. Now in this conflict I look for the apanese to be successful from the start. They have been. But in the end. the Chinese are fully awakened and bring to bear their enormous forces and momentum I look for the Japanese to be easily defeated. Of course, that is again on the assumption that the difficulty will be left o the war for termination. Another great advantage that accrues to the Chinese that the war promises, in the end, to fought on their soil, and this will require the transportation of troops across the water by the Japanese.

EASTERN CIVILIZATION. "Regarding the civilization of the two peoples," continued Bishop Bowman, "I would not say that the Japanese have the advantage. They are more progressive, it s true, but conservatism is just as promnent a factor in civilization as progression. The advancement of the two peoples during the last century has been very great, but I would not say that one had gained more than the other. Japan has kept pace with the Western countries, and one result f this is that the opening of the war inds the country well equipped for it. China, on the other hand, has always lived within its own walls, expecting no serious conflicts, and prepared for none. It is caught napping, but a few weeks can put it on a good footing, and then Japan's early preparations will not amount to so much. The Bishop tells many interesting stories of his observations while in China. He was at a supper once with a mandarin and a merchant; it was composed of thirty-three courses, and each course had from three to our dishes. He says he tasted everything in every dish, and was pretty well filled when he got through. After the meal the mandarin gave him an envelope, telling him not to open it until he went to his hotel. When he opened it he found four checks amounting to \$10,000, which a letter accompanying them asked to be used for the ouilding of a mission in the town. Once, when he was riding along a back street, he saw a Chinaman cooking meat or a restaurant. The fellow took a pan of water, washed his hands, face and feet. and then threw the water in to boil with the meat. He supposed it was because he ad no more water, but this was not so; the river ran not more than one hundred feet away, and by a little exertion he could have gotten plenty of water. Bishop Bowman hardly thinks this characteristic of the people, but such occurrences are frequent, and the civilization is at best rather degraded.

While in Caina a large hospital was com-pleted, which was built largely with funds furnished by the present Secretary of State. or the official that corresponds to the Secretary of State in this country. Bishop Bowman dedicated the hospital. The wife of the officer had been very ill, and she was at the point of death when an Amerphysician took the case and cured her. The gift was an act of gratitude for this,

Oplum Smugglers Captured. ST. CLAIR, Mich., Sept. 7 .- John Jacobs and John Green, said to be members of a gang of smugglers, with headquarters at Windsor, were arrested at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The prisoners crossed the river in a rowboat with two trunks and about hundred pounds of opium and were nabbed by detectives who had been laying in wait for them. The opium was obtained in Toronto. The capture is believed to be an important one, as the prisoners are thought to be experienced hands in the importing business with many big consignments of poppy juice to their credit in

the past. Proposed Trip Around the World. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.-D. O. Mills has started for San Francisco, whence he will sail on a voyage around the world. He goes to the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China and India, reaching Egypt in Jan-There he will be joined by Mr. and Whitelaw Reid, who are to sail for Gibraltar in November, and after a few weeks in the south of Spain and on the north coast of Africa are to make their to Cairo. The united chartered a steamer for the Nile and go up to the second cataract. On their reurn they will take camels and cross the sert to Mount Senai, entering Palestine

the junction of the Jordan with the Dead sea, going out by way of the Sea of Galilee and Damascus. They will probably reach Paris and London by May and be back in New York by June.

CIRCUS ATTACHED.

Ex-Chief Musician of Forepaugh's Show Sues for \$10,000 Damage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7 .- To-day, at Gibson City, United States Marshal Brinton seized Adam Forepaugh's circus on a writ of attachment issued by Judge Allen, of the United States Circuit Court, in favor of George Coupe, late chief musician, who filed a suit for \$10,000 damages in court here for personal injuries received at the hands of the proprietors of the show, who, he alleges, brutally assaulted him, set a hound on him at Alma, Kan., and disabled him for life. He claimed the circus would leave the State to-night

TARIFF LAW RULING

SECTION 5 CONSTRUED BY THE SEC-RETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Customs Officers Not Required to Gauge or Measure Each Article-Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Secretary Carlisle this afternoon issued an official circular regarding the marking, etc., of goods under Section 5 of the new tariff law, in regard to which much uncertainty of construction has existed. After quoting the

section in extenso, the Secretary says: "This section differs from Section 6 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890 (McKinley law), in requiring a statement of the quantity of contents and in withholding delivery of goods 'until' they shall be duly marked, etc. In order to afford a reasonable time for compliance with the above section, it will be enforced, so far as relates to the statement of quantities, only upon merchandise shipped from abroad after Aug.

"The department holds that the indication of the country of origin, under this section, need not necessarily be restricted to the declaration of the name of such country, but may be accepted under whatever form, provided the goods contain unmistakable evidence of their origin, with-

out misleading marks or signs. "It is further held that the requirement in respect to 'quantity of contents' applies only to packages and not to separate articles. To interpret the section otherwise would involve the measurement of every spool of cotton and the gauging of every bottle of wine. It may be inferred that the purpose of this enactment was the protection of the consumer from loss through fraudulent overstatement of the numbers or quantities of articles contained in any imported package offered for sale. Cer-tain classes of goods are, respectively, put up in packages of recognized and uniform quantities. A mere inspection of such packages will suffice to determine the fact their conformity, or nonconf the case may be, with the established prac-tice of the trade. If the former condition is manifest, no further 'indication' of the quantity of contents is needed. As, for example, ordinary bags of coffee and barrels of flour have regular sizes and capacities, and do not require explicit statements in order to indicate the quantity of con-

"It is the purpose of the department so to construe the section that without an evasion of its provisions unnecessary ob-struction and hardship to importers may "Chief officers of the customs are hereby authorized to decide, in accordance with the above instructions, without reference to the departments, questions arising under the administration of the section above

The Secretary of the Treasury having received official information that Canada mposes no export duty and no discriminating stumpage dues on lumber, logs, timber and other articles mentioned in the free lumber schedule of the new tariff act, has instructed collectors of customs to ad-mit such articles free of duty when im-ported from Canada.

Cannot Withdraw Bids.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The Attorneygeneral has given an opinion to the Navy Department which is of great interest to all persons who do business with the government by contract. The question at issue was whether persons who had submitted proposals to the Navy Department in response to public advertisement could legally withdraw them before the date fixed for their opening. This has been allowed before under opinions of previous Attorneygenerals, who have ruled that such proposals might properly be withdrawn at any time prior to the hour fixed for their opening. The practice, however, has not worked well, as in several instances it was found that the bids withdrawn in this way were really more satisfactory than those that remained. Attorney-general Olney takes issue with his predecessors in this matter and holds, in effect, that a proposal once submitted to the department in re-sponse to a public advertisement is beyond recall, and that the maker is bound by the terms of his proposal in the event of its ac-ceptance by the department.

Appointed by the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The Presider has made the following recess appointments: Thomas B. Teter, of West Virginia, to be Indian agent at Fort Allegheny, Ida.; Marshall Pettit, of Pennsylvania, to be Indian agent at Kalmath agency, in Oregon; Richard McCloud, register of the United States land office at Durango, Col.; Col. Thomas B. Edwards, register of the land office at Hugo, Col.; Frank Ewing, receiver of the land office at Hugo, Col.; Col. John Thompson, surveyor-general of Wyoming: Francis E. Rice, receiver of the land office at Lander, Wyo.; John A. Williams, register of the land office at Lander, Wyo.; Peter Couchman, Indian agent at Cheyenne River agency, in South Dakota. Peter Couchman was heretofore commissioned as agent at Forest River agency, South Dakota. The name has been changed to Cheyenne River, necessitating a new appointment.

Arrests by Postoffice Inspectors. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Unusual activity among postoffice inspectors has been shown during the past two days. Two important arrests of violators of the postal laws were reported yesterday and two more were announced in official dispatches to-day. Just before midnight last night Inspector Moore, of the Philadelphia division, caused the arrest of Louis A. Droffner, general delivery and stamp clerk at Williamsport, Pa., for stealing ordinary mail with valuable contents. made a full confession and has been held in \$2,000. Inspector Cochran caused the arrest of A. L. Naples at Mulberry, Kan., for violation of the green-goods law. An exami-nation was held at Fort Scott this after-

Out of Nicaragua's Clutches. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Information has been received at the State Department that the two Americans banished from Nicaragua for complicity in the Mosquito rebellion are now in Costa Rica. It is said that these men were well satisfied to accept the terms of banishment without demanding trial or asking the protection of the United

States minister to remain in Nicaragua. General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Assistant Secretary Uhl has received a letter from Secretary Gresham, who was in Chicago when he wrote. Secretary Gresham intends to leave in a few days for his farm, where he will spend a few days. Mr. Uhl expects Secretary Gresham to return to Washing-Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Martha Helm, formerly of Muncie, the

wife of M. A. Helm, were held to-day at her late home on First street. Rev. George O. Littler, formerly of Fort Wayne, delivered a touching discourse. The interment was made in the congressional cemetery. Lycurgus Dalton, of Lawrence county, postmaster of the House of Representatives, was hastily summoned back to Washington by the illness of his young daughter, who has a severe attack of typhold fever. Mr. Dalton himself has nearly re-

The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$127,739,414, of which \$55,777,387 was gold The Bureau of Immigration to-day forwarded to the several commissioners of immigration at the various ports of the United States detailed descriptions of twenty-six Anarchists recently expelled from France and believed to be en route te

the United States.

covered from his critical illness of last